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Montana — Vacation Land

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"Nature in Her Most Supreme Moments"

MONTANA
Vacation Land

BY THE

Department of Agriculture and Publicity

CHAS. D. GREENFIELD, Commissioner
A. C. LEMON, Chief Clerk

This Publication is Issued and Circulated by Authority of the State of Montana, 1919

"The Greatest Outdoors in the World"

The Motorist's Paradise

If the motorist is doubtful, let him harbor no anxiety,
For the journey through Montana is of infinite variety;
He should straightway dispossess him of each atom of dubiety,
Only sure that he's conforming to the dictates of propriety.

He may journey to the hilltops,
He may travel o'er the plains;
He may see the herds of cattle,
Skirt the fields of waving grains;
Look upon the peaceful Red Man,
See the cowboy in his prime,
Gaze on sentinels of grandeur
Watching here since dawn of time;
He may drive through dells of beauty
Such as favored mortals know,
He may cool his faithful engine
With the pure eternal snow;
He may drift by burbling brooklets,
Pause to gaze at mighty Falls,
Feed his soul in gorgeous canyons
Where the picture never palls;
He may linger long and angle
Where the trout and grayling play,
Make his campfire by the wayside
When the night suceeds the day;
Ah, the wondrous panorama
Holds the heart in grip of steel,
'Tis a document eternal,
Signed and set with Nature's seal.

Let the tourist not be doubtful, let him harbor no anxiety,
For the journey through Montana is of infinite variety.

LAND OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

MONTANA—how the name arouses the interest, fires the imagination and sends the pulses tingling with the spirit of adventure and romance! A Land of Big Things, where vast spaces, great altitudes, mighty rivers and awe-inspiring scenery grip and hold the mind. A Land of Pleasure, where mountains, forests, lakes and streams, teeming with wild life, afford one of the nation's most inspiring playgrounds and best equipped Nature schools. Vacation Land, where tourist, camper, fisherman or hunter, may revel in nature's handiwork and drink his fill of beauty unsurpassed! Land of the Great Outdoors! Wonderful, Marvelous Montana!

No better place could be chosen for the ideal vacation spot than Montana. Here is found a riot of massive mountains with majestic peaks, glacial and forest covered, beautiful, begreened valleys, peaceful and sunkissed, gorgeous, wonder-colored canyons, roaring cataracts, primeval forests, shining lakes, mighty rivers, fed by dashing mountain streams, where one may see nature in all her grandeur and primitiveness and commune with her in dells of beauty, unsullied and unspoiled. No other place offers such opportunities for recreation, recuperation or restful retreat to those who would, for a day, a week or a month, break away from the commonplace!

"See America First."

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has aptly said:

"The United States contains Switzerland, the Riveria, the Fjords of Norway and the Egyptian desert. This is a flamboyant way of saying a simple fact that there is nothing of natural grandeur or beauty which our people across the water enjoy, which has not its rival or superior within this country. And in addition our land is rich in canyons, forests and natural wonders, the like of which the Old World does not present. To see the Yellowstone, with its golden canyon and its strange spouting geysers; the emerald lakes of Glacier, gathered in the laps of massive mountains of brilliant red—to see these is to know 'Nature in her supremest moments.' The United States furnishes playgrounds to the people which are without rivals in the world. It is richer in natural scenery of the first order than any other nation."

To this might have been added that a large share of these natural wonders are to be found in Montana.

The Spanish Peaks From Gallatin Way

Visit Montana This Year.

A large number of eastern tourists will visit Montana this year. The fact that the war is over and that so many people have not taken a vacation for two or three years, makes it advisable that one be taken this year. Travel to foreign countries is virtually prohibited under government regulations. Naturally then many will take the opportunity to see our own great West and especially Montana.

The attention of the people in the eastern and middle states has been drawn to Montana because of the wonderful record made by the state in war activities, Liberty Loan drives, Red Cross drives and kindred interests, and by the remarkable record of her men in the service. They want to visit the state that more than went "over the top" in all of its campaigns.

The government restrictions on the production of automobiles has been removed, allowing full factory output. This means an adequate supply of the machines and that long distance travel is possible again as it was before the war.

Appeals to Many Tourists.

Tourists from the eastern states have long realized the wonderful attractions that Montana has to offer. Increased numbers have been coming to the state each year to enjoy its scenic wonders or to spend

Picture Rock, Along N. P. Railway

a vacation camping or fishing in the mountains. Many make the trip to the state by rail over one of the three great trans-continental roads, the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul or Great Northern. Others come by automobile so as to enjoy at leisure the scenic wonders along the highways, or to enjoy camping for a few days in some secluded spot.

A vacation may be arranged in Montana to suit any taste and any purse. The affluent citizen who desires to retain the luxuries of civilization while upon his outing, may remain at luxurious mountain hotels, with every comfort and convenience, while enjoying tramps through the forests and along the trout streams or hunting big game. The person of limited means may favor wandering through the country, carrying by pack horse his blankets, frying pan, gun, fishing rod, bacon and flour and depending upon his prowess with rifle, shotgun and fishing tackle to keep him and his fellow vacationists in fresh meat.

Two Great National Parks.

While the lakes, mountains and forests would of themselves, put Montana at the head of recreation places, it is to the two greatest and largest national parks that Montana owes its best known summer attractions. These two great national playgrounds—the Yellowstone and Glacier national parks—are primarily Montana institutions. Even before the nation was awakened to the importance of reserving these great

Rocky Canyon, Entrance to Gallatin Valley

natural wonders for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people, these parks were vacation and sight-seeing places for the people of Montana.

Glacier Park is wholly in Montana, while the Yellowstone National Park, the oldest and best known of all the national reservations, is reached through this state. The official entrance to the park, an imposing arch, dedicated by President Roosevelt in 1903, is at Gardiner, Montana, five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, the administrative headquarters of the great reserve. The western entrance to the park is at Yellowstone, Montana.

The pride that Montana takes in these two great national playgrounds is illustrated by the fact that a magnificient automobile highway, called the Park to Park highway, traversing three different routes, has been constructed between Yellowstone and Glacier Parks. These famous roads traverse the most beautiful parts of the mountains and treat the travelers to a constant change of scenery such as can be witnessed nowhere else in the United States.

Yellowstone Is Wonderland.

The Yellowstone National Park is the largest and most widely celebrated of the national parks. It is a wooded wilderness of 3,348 square miles. It contains more geysers than are found in the rest of the world together. It has innumerable boiling springs whose steam

The Jocko River at Ravalli, a Beautiful Stream

mingles with the clouds. It has many rushing rivers and large lakes. It has waters of great height and large volume. It has fishing waters unexcelled.

The park also has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents a spectacle of broken color unequaled. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing. It has innumerable wild animals which have ceased unduly to fear man; in fact it is unique as a bird and animal sanctuary. It has great hotels and many public camps. It has two hundred miles of excellent roads. In short, it is not only the wonderland that common report describes; it is also the ideal summer school of nature study and the fitting playground and pleasure resort of a great people.

Greatest Animal Refuge.

Yellowstone Park is by far the largest and most successful wild-animal preserve in the world. Since it was established in 1872, hunting has been strictly prohibited, and elk, deer of several kinds, bear, antelope, bison, moose and bighorn mountain sheep roam the plains and mountains in large numbers. Twenty thousand elk, for instance, live in the park.

Fishing is permitted in the park. The Yellowstone is a land of splendid rivers and all are trout waters of a high degree. The native trout of this region is the famous cut-throat.

Virgin Forests Along the St. Regis

Ways of "Doing" the Park

There are numerous ways by which the vacationist may see Yellowstone Park. It is ideal for camping out, and many "lazy" through it, camping when night overtakes them and by day delving into hidden wonders off the main trails and roads; others secure accommodations with a camping outfit which furnishes all the camp equipment and transportation and feeds its company. Automobiles were admitted to the park within the past few years and the old stage coach, except with the camping outfit, is a thing of the past. The tourist may drive his own car subject only to the regulations made by the government. By following the hotel route the tourist is enabled by car to visit all the principal points of interest, and at the same time enjoy the conveniences of modern hostelries. The cost of a trip through the park is between $35 and $100, depending upon the character of the accommodations. The season is from June 15th to September 15th each year.

An Alpine Paradise.

Notwithstanding the sixty glaciers from which it derives its name, the Glacier National Park is chiefly remarkable for its picturesquely modeled peaks, the unique quality of its mountain masses, its gigantic precipices, and the romantic loveliness of its two hundred and fifty lakes. It possesses an individuality of its own, having rugged moun-

A Beautiful Mountain Lake

tain tops bounded by vertical walls sometimes four thousand feet high, glaciers perched upon lofty rocky shelves, unexpected waterfalls of peculiar charm, rivers of milky glacier water, lakes unexcelled for sheer beauty by the most celebrated of Sunny Italy and snow-topped Switzerland.

Glacier National Park is the newest of the national playgrounds, having been created by act of Congress in February, 1910. It lies in northwestern Montana, abutting the Canadian boundary. It comprises an area of 1,534 square miles, covering 915,000 acres, the second national park in size. It incloses the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains; in fact, from one spot known as the Triple Divide, waters flow into the Pacific Ocean, Hudson Bay and Gulf of Mexico.

Where Nature Reigns.

The supreme glory of the park is its lakes. The world has none to surpass, perhaps few to equal them. Some are valley gems grown to the water's edge with forests. Some are cradled among precipices and some float ice-fields in midsummer. To many the park is the most alluring of all the national parks because it is, for the most part, as nature has created it. Wild animals, fish, birds and plants abound within the park. The game may not be shot, for no firearms are allowed. Fishing, however, is permitted as it is in the Yellowstone.

Until a few years ago it was difficult to reach glacier-land over the mountain trails. Secretary Lane directed the construction of an automobile road to Lake McDermott, where there is a large, modern hotel, erected by the Great Northern Railroad Company which had much to do in opening the park to travel.

Park Becomes Popular.

Other hotels have been built and a number of Swiss chalets constructed and connection made by automobile. Since these improvements have been made thousands have visited the park. Some have braved the rigors of pack horse travel through the passes and over the continental divide and have fished in the streams and lakes of the upper mountain heights.

Glacier Park is reached only by the main line of the Great Northern railroad. Trips are obtained from $1 to $10 a day, depending upon the accommodations desired. As stated, there are hotels and permanent camps ample to accommodate the tourists, and guides and pack trains are available for those who desire to explore the park, glaciers and mountain fastnesses. The season is from June 1st to October 1st each year.

Romantic Eastern Montana.

While the two great national parks are more generally known to the outside public, there are many other places which have equal attraction for those who know. Upon entering Montana from the east, the tourist passes immediately into the former greatest "cow country" in the world. Here for miles on miles the beautiful, rolling prairies stretch away to the horizon, fixed only by the limits of vision. The very vastness of the scene overwhelms one with awe and fascination.

In this section there are still many relics of the pioneer days. In many places the prairies are still dotted with great herds of cattle and horses and bands of sheep. Many of the old ranches are still in existence and here may be seen the log cabin ranch house, the corral, cowboys in chaps and other paraphernalia, occasionally an Indian on his "broncho," and in the towns, the old log saloons, log stores and many log dwellings.

A Fascinating Section.

Or if it is shipping time, small roundups may still be seen in some places, with trainloads of cattle on their way to eastern markets. Always it is a fascinating experience to hear an "old timer" tell of the pioneer days of Indian attacks, stage robbers, cattle rustlers and the vigilantes.

The climate of this section is perhaps one of its greatest features to the easterner. The long days of sunshine, yet cool and comfortable, have a great fascination for one used to the damp hot atmosphere of

Picturesque Road Along Bitter Root River

the east. The wonderful sunsets across the prairies and the cool evenings for sleeping, together with the dryness of the air are added points the tourist will enjoy.

The prairies are broken in many places by rivers, creeks and "bad lands," which furnish spots of beauty and excellent camping grounds. Along both the Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers and their branches there is much beautiful scenery.

This country is fast changing from its early day characteristics. Where formerly great herds of cattle roamed at will, now will be seen many substantial farm homes and cultivated fields. This part of the state is fast becoming one of the greatest farming sections in the country.

Flathead Lake.

The western part of the state has much fascination for the tourist because of its mountains and lakes. Flathead Lake, the largest fresh water lake in the country, aside from the Great Lakes, is rapidly becoming a resort for summer colonies. Situated as it is in the heart of the mountains, it is a source of delight to the tourist to find a lake of its size and beauty in such an environment. It is considered one of the most beautiful in the world.

The lake has a shore line of more than 300 miles in length, and both passenger and freight steamers ply back and forth between the summer colonies and the thriving little cities on its shore. Its numerous

Moonlight on Flathead Lake

islands are the locations of summer homes, while Wild Horse Island is the proposed site of a half million dollar hotel. The lake is easily reached from Kalispell on the Great Northern or by the branch line of the Northern Pacific from Dixon to Polson. It is located on the western scenic route of the Park to Park highway. Swan Lake, near by, is also popular with summer tourists.

The Beautiful Kootenai.

One of the popular tourist sections, and one which annually attracts many summer visitors and vacationists, is the Kootenai River country in Lincoln county, in the northwestern part of the state. For beautiful, peaceful valleys and towering picturesque mountains, covered with dense pine forests, this country is not excelled. It is the ideal spot for a quiet vacation and many annually find restful days in the shadows of the great pines and along the banks of the wonderfully beautiful lakes and rivers. The fishing is excellent and other game plentiful. This country is reached by the Great Northern railway and automobile roads run from Kalispell to both Libby and Eureka.

The Blackfoot Valley.

The Blackfoot valley, in Eastern Missoula and Northern Powell counties, affords wonderful scenery, and great fishing and camping facilities. Situated along the canyon of the Big Blackfoot River, be-

Beautiful Lake Louise and Towering Mountains
—Copyright by Kiser Photo Co., Portland

tween mountains, covered with pines and of great beauty, the valley is exceedingly attractive. The beautiful lake regions, near by, and the fishing found here, bring it many summer visitors, an increasing number of whom have built summer homes in the forests and along the lakes and streams. Through a recent regulation of the forest service, five-acre tracts on the shores of the lakes may be taken over by individuals for this purpose. The valley is very popular as a playground for Helena and Great Falls people. Hunters flock to it in the autumn. The region is reached from the east by automobile from Helena or by stage from Silver and from the west by a branch of the C. M. & St. P. railroad from Missoula to Ovando, and by automobile.

Canyon Ferry, Lakes Helena and Hauser.

No more delightful short trip can be taken than a sight seeing tour down the Missouri River canyon in Lewis and Clark county. From Canyon Ferry the trip is down the river to Lakes Hauser and Helena, on to Holter Dam and the "Gates of the Mountains." For scenic splendor this is not to be excelled. The magnificient gorge, cut by the river in its downward rush, is bordered by mountains rising perpendicularly and covered with pine forests. The tumbling river has cut many freak rock formations. At Canyon Ferry, Lake Hauser and Holter, are large power dams, which back up the river to form placid

Camp on Cut Bank Creek

lakes of great beauty, filling the gorge. The lower part of the gorge, from the "Gate of the Mountains" to Wolf Creek can be viewed from the Great Northern train, while the upper part is reached by automobile from Helena.

The Famous Gallatin.

One of the most beautiful spots in America is the Gallatin valley, which is rich in scenic wonders. It is in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Within a few miles of Bozeman, the principal city of the valley, there are seventeen mountain canyons of great beauty, with good auto roads leading to each. Through the famous Gallatin Canyon the wonderful scenic trip to Yellowstone Park begins and along this winding road may be seen picturesque canyons, rock formations, gorges, wooded dells and streams of surpassing beauty. Beautiful Bridger Canyon is but a few miles away. Here is located the Government Fish Hatchery.

The Montana State College is located at Bozeman, which is on the main line of the Northern Pacific and the central route of the Park to Park Highway. The city maintains a splendid free camping ground for auto tourists, supplying free wood, water and light, and other conveniences for the tourist who camps.

The Gallatin-Yellowstone highway from Bozeman to Yellowstone, the western entrance to the Yellowstone National Park, which is commonly known as the "Gallatin Way," is becoming noted largely for its matchless scenery and easy grades. The distance from Bozeman to

The Beauties of Mountain, Forest and Stream

Yellowstone is ninety-three and one-tenth miles. The West Gallatin is the largest and most beautiful of all canyons in the state.

On leaving Bozeman the tourist travels southward toward the mountains, facing in the distance the Spanish Peaks with their glaciers glistening in the sunlight, passing Salesville, which is on the electric railway about fourteen miles distant. The canyon begins about eighteen miles from Bozeman, and for about fifty miles the road runs along the Gallatin River, water grade, which cuts it way through a narrow canyon.

In the Heart of the Wilds.

From camps along the route a trip may be taken on horseback through the Gallatin petrified forest, which begins eight to ten miles from the main road, a region not yet fully explored, and in which are standing petrified trunks of trees eighteen feet in height with a diameter of four to five feet. Wonderful caverns and rock formations also abound in this forest. Sixty-four miles from Bozeman Gallatin Soldiers' Station is reached, near which the road enters the National Park. It is necessary for the tourist to stop and register at this station. The road then continues seventeen miles within the borders of the Park, crossing and recrossing the river fifteen times until the Fork is reached, where the road again enters the woods until the Madison River is crossed, after which the road winds through the woods leading to the town of Yellowstone.

The things that appeal to the tourist in the West Gallatin Canyon are its most wonderful scenery, the numerous trout streams and the ideal camping grounds, dispersed throughout its whole length.

Sanders County Scenery.

As an outdoor land, Sanders county can compete with any section of the United States. A score of wonderful trout fishing streams, great areas of virgin forests, inhabited by deer, elk, cougar, bear, wildcats, mountain lions, bighorn and mountain goats are some of the features of which the county boasts. Camp sites at beautiful mountain lakes are easily accessible by national forest trails. The famous hot springs, situated between Camas and Hot Springs, are sources of attraction and a health resort of note.

The Clark's Fork of the Columbia flows through the county and along its banks will be found everything the heart could desire in an outdoor land. Great stands of yellow pine, fir, cedar and larch cover the mountains. Along the Thompson River is one of the largest and most valuable stands of white pine to be found in the United States. At Thompson Falls is a large power dam. The Northern Pacific from Missoula to Spokane runs through the county and is paralleled by a good automobile road.

Belt and Highwood Canyons.

Situated near the center of the state, about midway between Lewistown and Great Falls, in Cascade county, are the Belt and Highwood mountains, with canyons which bear their names. For a distance of about seven miles along each canyon some remarkable scenery is found. This is particularly attractive to tourists who will find many beautiful spots to camp after driving over the parts of the state that contain but little scenery. Along these canyons will be found much beautiful timber, rocky formations, dashing streams and other spots of beauty which the tourist and campers will greatly enjoy.

Beartooth Mountains and Glaciers.

Carbon county, situated next to the Wyoming line and just east of Yellowstone Park, contains some rare scenery in the Beartooth mountains and glaciers. The lowest altitude in the county is 3,000 feet and the highest is the summit of Granite Peak, 12,950 feet—the highest point in Montana. The Beartooth National Forest is located here. The mountains, containing as they do a number of live glaciers, with dashing mountain streams, and covered with timber, afford scenery unexcelled. The Big Horn Canyon is in the extreme eastern end of the county. The Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone flows through Carbon county and has much beautiful scenery along its way. At Red Lodge, the county seat, is located a large coal mine. It is reached by either the Northern Pacific or the C. B. & Q.

Scenic Beauties of Park County.

Situated next to Yellowstone Park and containing the official entrance to the Park, Park county is full of delightful scenery. It has majestic mountains, snow-capped throughout the year, and covered with forests of fine trees of many varieties, many beautiful streams, wonderful canyons and many places of enchantment. About the foot of every mountain may be found a trout stream. This is the sportsmen's paradise, where the grandeur and the beauties of nature in the most perfect and entrancing views change with every step. The camper may find a beauty spot here in the wildest parts of the mountains, with hunting and fishing all about and yet be within a half hour's walk of some hustling city where he may find the comforts and conveniences of civilation. Two health resorts, Chico and Hunter's Hot Springs are situated within the county. The main line of the Northern Pacific runs through Livingston, the county seat of the county, and the Yellowstone Trail and the eastern route of the Park to Park Highway unite near Livingston on their way to Yellowstone Park.

Along the Western Route of the Park to Park Highway

Typical Hunting Lodge in a Montana Forest

Madison County Scenery.

In the heart of the Rocky Mountains, Madison county is one of the most beautiful in the state. It forms the watershed for the Missouri River as all three streams, the Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin Rivers, which unite at Three Forks to form the mighty Missouri, have their headwaters in Madison county. Needless to say that the scenery found in this situation is among the most beautiful in the entire country. The Madison River and Wade and Cliff Lakes form many beauty spots.

Some of the finest trout fishing in the world is found in Madison county. Every stream and lake is filled with grayling and trout, Mackinaw, Alleghany, Red Spotted, Lacklaven and Dolly Varden. The Upper Ruby and Ruby valleys are hardly to be excelled for beauty in all the mountain regions. There is fine hunting and fishing in these valleys.

The Bitter Root and Hell Gate Valleys.

Tributary to the city of Missoula is the Bitter Root valley to the south and the Hell Gate valley to the east. The Bitter Root is traversed its entire length by as good a highway as any motorist could wish. The beauty of the high ragged ridge of the Bitter Root range, with its unique peaks, Lolo and St. Mary's forms a source of delight to the traveler on either the highway or railway. The Northern Pacific runs an open observation train on its Bitter Root branch for the benefit of tourists.

Ten Mile Creek, Near Helena

But the visitor need not live on scenery alone. The hundred and one streams which pour down from the mountain snow fields will furnish him with all the trout fishing he can desire. There are many historic spots of unusual interest in this valley, as it was one of the first in the state to be settled. Among others may be mentioned the St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, and Fort Missoula at Missoula. Lolo Hot Springs are easily reached from here. The branch line of the Northern Pacific and the western route of the Park to Park Highway run through this valley to Missoula.

Hell Gate valley varies from a narrow canyon with hardly room for the railways running through it to a width of six or eight miles. Rugged mountain scenery greets the eye on either side, a scenery made more inviting by the fishing and big game hunting which goes with it. Both the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways traverse the entire length of the valley. It is now a favorite road for autoists and much traffic comes through it over the National Parks Highway and the Yellowstone Trail.

Lewis and Clark Cavern.

The Lewis and Clark Cavern in Jefferson county, although but recently brought to the attention of the public, is a point of much interest. It is said to eclipse the famous Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in its

Along the Beautiful Flathead River

unique underground wonders and to have all the unusual features of that famous national attraction and many in addition. The various chambers in the cavern as far as explored extend for a distance of 700 feet horizontally and 350 feet vertically, but there are a great many openings and passages that have never been explored. The Federal Government has now taken charge of the cavern and has placed it under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior along with the National Parks. It will undoubtedly become much more widely known in the future.

Columbia Gardens at Butte.

The finest scenic amusement park in Montana and one rivaling for scenic splendor the natural dells of beauty, is the Columbia Gardens, the playground built for the people of Butte by Senator W. A. Clark. Here is a veritable fairyland of flowers, trees, grass, shrubbery, lakes, birds and animals, tucked away between the mountains, that one would not believe could exist in this environment when first viewing the rugged city of Butte.

Besides all the accessories, roller-coasters, ferris wheel, toboggan slide, merry-go-round, giant strides, swings, see-saws and sliding boards of the amusement park, where thousands are entertained each day, the Gardens contain elaborate greenhouses where the finest flowers of every known variety are grown, playgrounds for the children, picnic groves,

Placid Lake McDonald and Surrounding Mountains

lakes and bathing plunges, a wondrful menagerie and zoo, fish hatcheries and a large pavilion. One day each week is known as Children's Day, when the children of the city may ride to the Gardens free. Hundreds of children take advantage of this chance for an outing in this paradise. The Gardens are reached by electric car from the city of Butte.

Lewis and Clark County.

Containing the capital city, Helena, the county of Lewis and Clark is always a source of interest to the tourist. Besides this it has many beauty spots to attract the tourist and pleasure-seeker. In the mountains in many parts of the county one can lose himself in forest solitude and enjoy to the full the beauties of nature.

The State Capitol, a beautiful structure, erected at a cost of $1,100,000, is located here. The famous Broadwater Natatorium, the largest indoor plunge in the world, is visited annually by thousands. It is fed by natural hot springs. The State Fair grounds are also at Helena. A few miles from Helena the Missouri River canyon, containing the big power dams of Canyon Ferry, Hauser Lake and Holter, is located and can be reached by good automobile roads. A large smelter for silver-lead ores is situated at East Helena. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways both enter the county as does the central route of the Park to Park Highway, and the Geysers to Glaciers Trail.

Great Falls of the Missouri River

Jefferson County Is Beautiful.

Like the neighboring counties, Jefferson is richly endowed with the beauties of nature. Fine mountain roads through the valleys and over the mountains furnish constant sources of delight with the varied change of mountain scenery. The county is full of beautiful valleys, peaceful and quiet, down which flow the clearest and most beautiful mountain streams. For the camper and vacationist the situation is almost ideal, for he will find abundant opportunity to enjoy himself in this lovely outdoor land.

Jefferson county contains three well known health resorts which are patronized by thousands each year. At Boulder, the county seat, is located the Boulder Hot Springs; at Alhambra, between Boulder and Helena, are situated the Alhambra Hot Springs; and in the southern part of the county, on the Milwaukee railroad, near Butte, are the Pipestone Hot Springs. Jefferson county can be reached from either Helena or Butte by the Great Northern, or by the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee roads which traverse the southern end of the county. It is also on the central route of the Park to Park Highway.

National Forests and Game Preserves.

These are but a few of the better known places which appeal to the tourist and those on vacation bent. The fact that there are eighteen great national forests in Montana show the wealth of timber

Along the Clark's Fork of the Columbia

there is in the state, where a vacation may be spent according to one's own taste. There is scarcely a section in the western part of the state in which mountain streams and wooded places are not found. Those who want to get away from the beaten path of tourist travel can easily do so by dropping off a train at almost any station in the mountains and beating back a few miles, where they can become immersed in solitude.

There are also eleven game preserves, including the National Bison preserve in Sanders County. There are the Crow, Tongue River, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Belknap, Flathead, Fort Pack and Blackfeet Indian reservations in Montana, where the Red Man may be seen in all his glory.

Many Other Points of Interest.

Among the many other attractions may be mentioned the Custer Battlefield, the Big Hole Battlefield, Lake Bowdoin, in Northeastern Montana, the "Bad Lands" along the Missouri River near Culbertson, the state fish hatcheries at Somers on Flathead Lake and at Anaconda on Georgetown Lake, the falls on the Missouri River at Great Falls, the big power dams at Great Falls, Thompson Falls, Hauser Lake, Canyon Ferry, Holter and on the Madison River, Fort Missoula at Missoula, Fort Harrison at Helena and Fort Keogh, at Miles City; the great smelters at Great Falls, Anaconda and East Helena, the mines of Butte, the lumber mills of western Montana, the beet sugar factories at

Billings and Missoula and the State Fair at Helena. These many attractions furnish endless places of interest along the route and make the trip through Montana attractive and varied with sights out of the ordinary.

Health Resorts and Hot Springs.

Montana is well supplied with health resorts and medicinal hot springs. Hundreds are treated annually or spend time at these resorts for rest and recuperation. At most of them there are fine hotels where the best of accommodations may be secured. The following resorts are found in Montana:

Chico, Park County, near Yellowstone Park.
Hunter's Hot Springs, Park County, near Livingston.
Alhambra Hot Springs, Jefferson County, near Helena.
Boulder Hot Springs, Jefferson County, near Boulder.
Lo Lo Hot Springs, Missoula County, near Missoula.
Sleeping Child Hot Springs, Missoula County, near Missoula.
Norris Hot Springs, Madison County, at Norris.
Camas Hot Springs, Sanders County, near Plains.
Elkhorn Hot springs, Beaverhead County, near Dillon.
Zeigler Hot Springs, Beaverhead County, near Apex.
Big Hole Hot Springs, Beaverhead County, at Jackson.
Gregson Hot Springs, Silver Bow County, near Butte.
Pipestone Hot Springs, Jefferson County, near Butte.
Broadwater Natatorium, Lewis and Clark County, near Helena.
White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, at White Sulphur Springs.
Bartel Hot Springs, Madison County, at Silver Star.
Pullers Hot Springs, Madison County, near Alder.
Potosi Hot Springs, Madison County, near Pony.
Medicine Rock Hot Springs, Ravalli County, near Como.

Montana does afford the ideal vacation spot. For the seeker after pleasure, health, recreation or rest, Montana holds open doors, and will satisfy with a never to be forgotten vacation.

The Beauties of the Blackfoot Valley

HOW TO ARRIVE IN MONTANA

GOOD transportation facilities, whether one wishes to come to Montana by railroad or by automobile, are at the service of the tourist. In fact the getting to Montana is but a delightful preliminary to being there. Three of the great trans-continental railroads cross the state from east to west, while a superb system of highways offers to the motor tourist an opportunity to enjoy this wonderful state with all the comforts and beguilements for pleasure which can well be imagined.

The tourist can enter Montana direct from Minneapolis and St. Paul over the Great Northern railroad, through Fargo, Grand Forks and Devil's Lake, North Dakota; over the Northern Pacific, through Fargo and Bismarck, North Dakota, or over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, through Aberdeen, South Dakota. All of these roads specialize on tourist travel, having perfectly equipped, easy riding tourist and sleeping cars with through service and excellent dining car accommodations.

He may also enter the state from the southeast, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, through Nebraska and Wyoming, direct from Omaha and Lincoln or he can go by way of Denver over the same road. This road connects at Billings, Montana, with either the Northern Pacific main line to Butte, or the Great Northern branch line to Great Falls. A fifth railroad, the Oregon Short Line, enters Montana from the southwest through Idaho, from Pocatello and Idaho Falls, and runs through Dillon to Butte, where it connects with either the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul or the Northern Pacific. Branch lines of all of these various roads reach into practically every section of Montana.

Great Automobile Highways.

Three of the finest automobile highways enter the state from the east. The Glacier Park to St. Paul Highway, called the Wonderland Route, follows the main line of the Great Northern from St. Paul, through Grand Forks, North Dakota, into Montana and on to Glacier Park and the Pacific Coast. This trail is painted red for the guidance of tourists along the route.

The Yellowstone Trail, from Aberdeen, and the Red Trail, from Fargo, enter the state along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northern Pacific, respectively. They unite near Terry,

Picturesque Scenery of the Jefferson Canyon

Montana, from which point they follow these railroads to Forsyth, and then follow the Northern Pacific to Livingston, where they intersect with the eastern Park to Park Highway, leading to Yellowstone Park. The Yellowstone Trail is painted yellow and the Red Trail, red, for the guidance of tourists along this route. The Yellowstone Trail continues on west from Livingston to Butte, through Missoula and on into Idaho, to Spokane, and the Pacific Coast. It is often called the National Parks Highway.

Many Other Excellent Roads.

Another automobile road enters Montana from the southeast, from Deadwood, South Dakota, and connects with the Yellowstone Trail at Miles City. One also enters from Wyoming, along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and intersects the Yellowstone Trail at Billings. Two others enter the state from the southwest through Idaho, one from Pocatello and the other from Salt Lake City. Both of these intersect the central route of the Park to Park Highway, leading to Yellowstone Park or to Butte.

A good deal of tourist travel enters Montana through Yellowstone Park, the tour of the state being taken after a visit to the Park. Glacier Park is generally included in the itinerary of the tourist, the trip between the two parks being made over one of the three wonderful scenic branches of the Park to Park Highway, through Montana and also over the Geysers to Glaciers Trail.

Myers Bluff, Along Yellowstone River

There are also many other splendid automobile highways connecting the different sections of the state and the various important cities. Almost any vacation spot may be reached by automobile in season. Montana takes particular pride in its roads. In their construction and maintenance it has developed a plan which is giving the state a permanent system of highways which is second to none in the northwest.

The Northern Pacific (by Rail)—The Yellowstone and Red Trails (by Auto).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
St. Paul to State Line (Beach)	613	Livingston to Bozeman	25
Beach to Glendive	51	Bozeman to Three Forks	34
Glendive to Terry	43	Three Forks to Townsend	41
St. Paul to Aberdeen	296	Townsend to Helena	38
Aberdeen to State Line (Montline)	295	Helena to Garrison	52
Montline to Baker	14	Three Forks to Butte	68
Baker to Terry	65	Butte to Anaconda	26
Terry to Miles City	43	Anaconda to Deer Lodge	27
Miles City to Forsyth	55	Deer Lodge to Garrison	11
Forsyth to Billings	110	Garrison to Missoula	83
Billings to Columbus	65	Missoula to Superior	56
Columbus to Big Timber	49	Superior to Spokane (via Wallace)	178
Big Timber to Livingston	36	Missoula to Thompson Falls	110
Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs	59	Thompson Falls to Spokane (via Sandpoint)	160

Traversing the southern section of Montana from east to west, the route of the Northern Pacific railroad, paralleled by the Yellowstone Trail most of the distance across the state, and the Red Trail to Yellowstone Park, is one of the most scenic in the state. Its scenery is varied from the time it enters Montana, across the wonderful, rolling prairies of the once greatest cattle country in the world, to the royal mountain gorges and the natural scenic wonders of the Rockies in the west.

Although the famous Yellowstone Trail does not enter Montana along the Northern Pacific, it meets it at Terry, Montana, and parallels the railroad from that point to the Idaho line. For the short distance from Beach to Terry, the Red Trail from Fargo, North Dakota, is the one highway following the Northern Pacific. The Yellowstone Trail enters along the line of the Milwaukee, from Aberdeen, South Dakota, and connects with the Red Trail at Terry. From this point on to Yellowstone Park the two trails follow the same route. The Yellowstone Trail is painted yellow and the Red Trail, red, for the guidance of the tourist.

Advantages for the Tourist.

For the autoists these trails have a distinct advantage over the more southerly routes of cross-country travel. There is always plenty of water along the way, there are cool days for viewing the scenery and delightfully cool nights for the camper. There is a good, hard roadbed practically the entire distance across the state. Supply stations, where gasoline, oil and repair parts can be readily secured, are to be found at convenient stations.

The Northern Pacific and the Red Trail enter Montana at Beach, which is on the Montana-North Dakota line, and run through Wibaux, the county seat of Wibaux county to Glendive, the county seat of Dawson county. A bridge 1541 feet in length crosses the Yellowstone River at this point. From Glendive the route follows the swiftly flowing Yellowstone all the way to Livingston, a distance of 400 miles.

The Yellowstone Trail, which joins the route at Terry, enters the state along the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, from Aberdeen, South Dakota, runs through Baker, county seat of Fallon county to Terry.

Formerly Great Cattle Country.

The road passes through Terry, Miles City, Forsyth and Hysham, all county seats and thriving cities of importance. This was formerly one of the greatest cattle countries in the world and many relics of the old ranch days can still be found here. Fort Keogh is located at Miles City as is the State Industrial School.

Between Hysham and Billings the route enters the Huntley reclamation project, the most successful and prosperous of all the federal irrigation projects. Sugar beet production is a leading feature on the project.

Near Hunter's Hot Springs, Park County

Billings, the metropolis of this section of the state, is a progressive and rapidly growing city of about 18,000 population which offers many points of interest to the tourist. Here is located the large factory of the Great Western Sugar Company, where sugar is made from sugar beets.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which enters Montana from Wyoming has Billings as its Montana terminus. A branch line of the Great Northern from Billings runs northwest to Great Falls and on to Shelby, where it connects with the main line of the Great Northern between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

From Billings the Northern Pacific and the Yellowstone Trail run on west to Columbus, Big Timber and Livingston. These cities are prosperous county seat towns, centers of rich farming communities.

Yellowstone Park Connection.

From Livingston, the detour of the Yellowstone Park, via. Gardiner, the northern entrance, is made. A branch of the Northern Pacific runs to Gardiner or the trip to the park may be made by auto over the Park to Park Highway.

After returning to Livingston from the Park, the tourist crosses the Gallatin range into the beautiful Gallatin Valley, passing through Bozeman and Logan, a transfer point on the railroad.

From Logan a choice of two routes is open, one running through Helena and the other through Butte. The Helena route runs through Townsend and into Helena, the state capital, about which there are many points of interest. Westward from Helena the continental divide is crossed and the road follows down a swiftly flowing trout stream to Garrison, where the Butte road is joined again.

From Logan to Butte the road goes through Three Forks and follows up the Jefferson river to Whitehall, from where the main range of the Rocky Mountains is climbed by an easy grade. Pipestone Hot Springs, a health resort, is reached a short distance from Butte, after which the road leads directly into Butte, the metropolis of Montana.

Butte Mines and Anaconda Smelter.

The city of Butte, rugged and bare, yet containing beneath its streets and homes, the richest mines on earth, is a source of attraction one cannot afford to miss. Butte is unique in itself, differing from any other city in the world. Its great mines and the Columbia Gardens, the wonderful scenic park, near at hand, are points of interest to the tourist.

Anaconda, the location of the great Washoe smelter, is but a short distance from Butte and can easily be reached by auto or by the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad. A state fish hatchery is located here in beautiful Washoe park.

After leaving Butte the tourist passes down the Deer Lodge valley, to Deer Lodge, on to Garrison and down the wonderful Hell Gate canyon through Gold Creek to Missoula. This trip, if made by automobile, is over a portion of the western scenic route of the Park to Park Highway and is one of the most beautiful drives in Montana. Viewed from a car window it is equally attractive.

Missoula the "Garden City."

There are many beautiful spots about Missoula where the tourist would do well to spend as much leisure time as he can possibly spare. Points of interest here are the State University, Fort Missoula and the Great Western Sugar Beet factory.

From Missoula the Park to Park Highway leaves the railroad and goes north to Flathead Lake and Glacier Park. The railroad, still paralleled by the Yellowstone Trail, divides here, one branch running down the Flathead River, along the southern boundary of the Flathead reservation, through Thompson Falls, where is located a great hydro-electric plant, along the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille, through Sandpoint and on to Spokane.

The other route runs down the Clark's Fork of the Columbia, through Superior and across the Bitter Root range into Wallace, Idaho, the h[illegible]r[illegible] of the great lead-silver mining district, and on to Spokane.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (by Rail)— The Yellowstone Trail (by Auto).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
St. Paul to Aberdeen	296	Roundup to Harlowton	70
Aberdeen to Montana State Line	295	Harlowton to Lombard	95
Montline to Baker	14	Lombard to Butte	93
Baker to Terry	65	Butte to Deer Lodge	41
Terry to Miles City	39	Deer Lodge to Missoula	79
Miles City to Forsyth	44	Missoula to Superior	63
Forsyth to Melstone	68	Superior to Avery, Idaho	70
Melstone to Roundup	34		

Another trans-continental route, and one traversing much the same country as the Northern Pacific, is the route followed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. Like the Northern Pacific route this road leads through one of the most scenic sections of Montana, from the time it enters the beautiful rolling prairies at the state line, until it leaves the mountain gorge into Idaho. The fact that it is electrified for over half of its distance through the state, makes it particularly attractive to the tourist. The Yellowstone trail, the famous automobile road, follows the route of the railroad from the Twin Cities, through Aberdeen, into Montana to Forsyth, where it then leaves the railroad, joining it again at Three Forks and continuing parallel to it to the Idaho boundary.

A Mountain Canyon Spanned by Steel

Route Through Eastern Montana.

The route enters Montana at Montline, which is on the boundary line between Montana and North Dakota. The first city of importance to be reached is Baker, county seat of Fallon county, where a large flow of natural gas has been struck, which heats and lights the town. A flax tow mill is also located here, being one of two such mills in the state.

On the Northern Pacific Through the Mountains

From Baker the road leads to Terry, the county seat of Prairie county, where it turns and follows the Yellowstone River through Miles City to Forsyth. For this distance from Terry to Forsyth this road and the Northern Pacific run parallel. Near Miles City is the United States Army remount station at Fort Keogh, one of the largest Army horse training depots in the world. The State Industrial school is also located at Miles City.

At Forsyth, the county seat of Rosebud county, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul leaves the Yellowstone River, the Northern Pacific and the Yellowstone Trail, and runs northwest to Melstone, a division point on the railroad, then on west to Roundup, the county seat of Musselshell county. Roundup is a thriving city of 5,000 people. Two coal camps located at the outskirts of the city, produce 5,000 tons of coal daily, and give employment to 1,000 men, whose payroll averages $100,000 per month.

Great Electric Railroad.

Just before crossing into Wheatland county, the railroad crosses the Great Northern branch running from Shelby through Great Falls to Billings. At Harlowton, the county seat of Wheatland county, the Milwaukee's electrification system begins. From here to Avery, Idaho,

a distance of 440 miles, the great trains are hauled by electric locomotives, across the main range of the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains. Harlowton is also a freight and passenger division point and is the southern terminus of the Lewistown-Great Falls-Winnett branch of the Milwaukee. By this branch line the prosperous and modern city of Lewistown can be reached and the famous Judith Basin, one of the richest farming sections of the state, visited.

From Harlowton the electric trains run through Meagher county and northern Gallatin to Lombard, where connection may be made with the Northern Pacific to Townsend and Helena, or with the line running south and east to Bozeman, Livingston and Yellowstone Park. From Lombard on west the Milwaukee runs along the Jefferson River, through Three Forks to Whitehall, from where the main range of the Rockies is climbed. At Three Forks the three rivers, the Jefferson, Gallatin and Madison, unite to form the mighty Missouri.

Beautiful Scenic Section.

This part of the road into Butte and on to Deer Lodge and Missoula is one of the most beautiful parts of the ride across the state. At Butte connection may be made with the Oregon Short line to Dillon and Idaho points, or with the Great Northern to Boulder and Helena.

From Butte the Milwaukee runs down the Clark's Fork of the Columbia, known locally as the Deer Lodge River, through Deer Lodge to Garrison. At Deer Lodge the state penitentiary is located.

Mountain Scenery Viewed From Mountain Roads

Down Hell Gate Canyon.

From Garrison the route continues down the beautiful Hell Gate canyon to Gold Creek, Bonner and Missoula, on to Superior, the county seat of Mineral county, and across the Bitter Root range into Wallace, Idaho. Gold Creek is important in an historic sense for here was the first strike of gold in Montana. Here also was driven the gold spike which marked the completion of the Northern Pacific railway across the continent. At Bonner are located extensive lumber mills and a fine power dam. The ride, either by auto or by train down beautiful Hell Gate canyon is one of the most delightful that can be taken.

The National Parks Have Fine Hotels

The Great Northern Railway (by Rail)—Glacier Park and St. Paul Highway (by Auto).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
St. Paul to Montana State Line	619	Havre to Great Falls	125
State Line to Culbertson	37	Great Falls to Shelby	120
Culbertson to Poplar	30	Shelby to Glacier Park	78
Poplar to Glasgow	75	Glacier Park to Belton (Must Ship Car)	58
Glasgow to Lake Bowdoin	54	Belton to Kalispell	29
Lake Bowdon to Chinook	80	Kalispell to Libby	97
Chinook to Havre	21	Libby to Troy	19
Havre to Shelby	105	Troy to Spokane	141

The route of the Great Northern railroad, which is paralleled by the Glacier Park and St. Paul Highway, is the most northerly and one of the most scenic of the trans-continental routes. From the Twin Cities to Puget Sound it runs but a few miles south of the Canadian border. The part through Montana, and especially western Montana, traverses a region of extraordinary natural beauty.

The Last "Wild West."

The route enters Montana at Mondak, just above the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, and follows along the northern shore of the Missouri for many miles. At Culbertson, one of the oldest "cow towns" in eastern Montana, may be seen many relics of the old

range days. Large cattle ranches are still to be found near here, and along the Missouri, a short distance from the town may be seen the "Bad Lands," one of the most scenic spots in this part of the state. This is now a great grain raising region.

From Culbertson the road skirts the southern border of the former Fort Peck Indian reservation. Here may be seen excellent illustrations of the transformation of the Indian from a wild rover of the plains into an industrious farmer. The Sioux, once the most warlike, of all the northwestern tribes, has become tamed on this reservation and has assumed the ways of the white man, with the result that many of them have accumulated no little wealth in lands and livestock. At Poplar is held every year an Indian agricultural fair, said to be the best of its kind in the United States.

The Flathead in Its Picturesque Environment

Great Grain Growing Region.

From Poplar the route runs through Wolf Point, a new division point on the Great Northern, to Glasgow, a thriving city in a grain growing country, and the county seat of Valley county. Near here the famous Milk River Reclamation project can be seen. It extends westward from near Glasgow, through Phillips county, into Blaine. Between

Scenic Effects on Lake Helena

Glasgow and Chinook is Lake Bowdoin, one of the most popular duck-shooting waters in the entire state, the new town of Bowdoin, a new division point on the Great Northern, and Malta, the county seat of Phillips county.

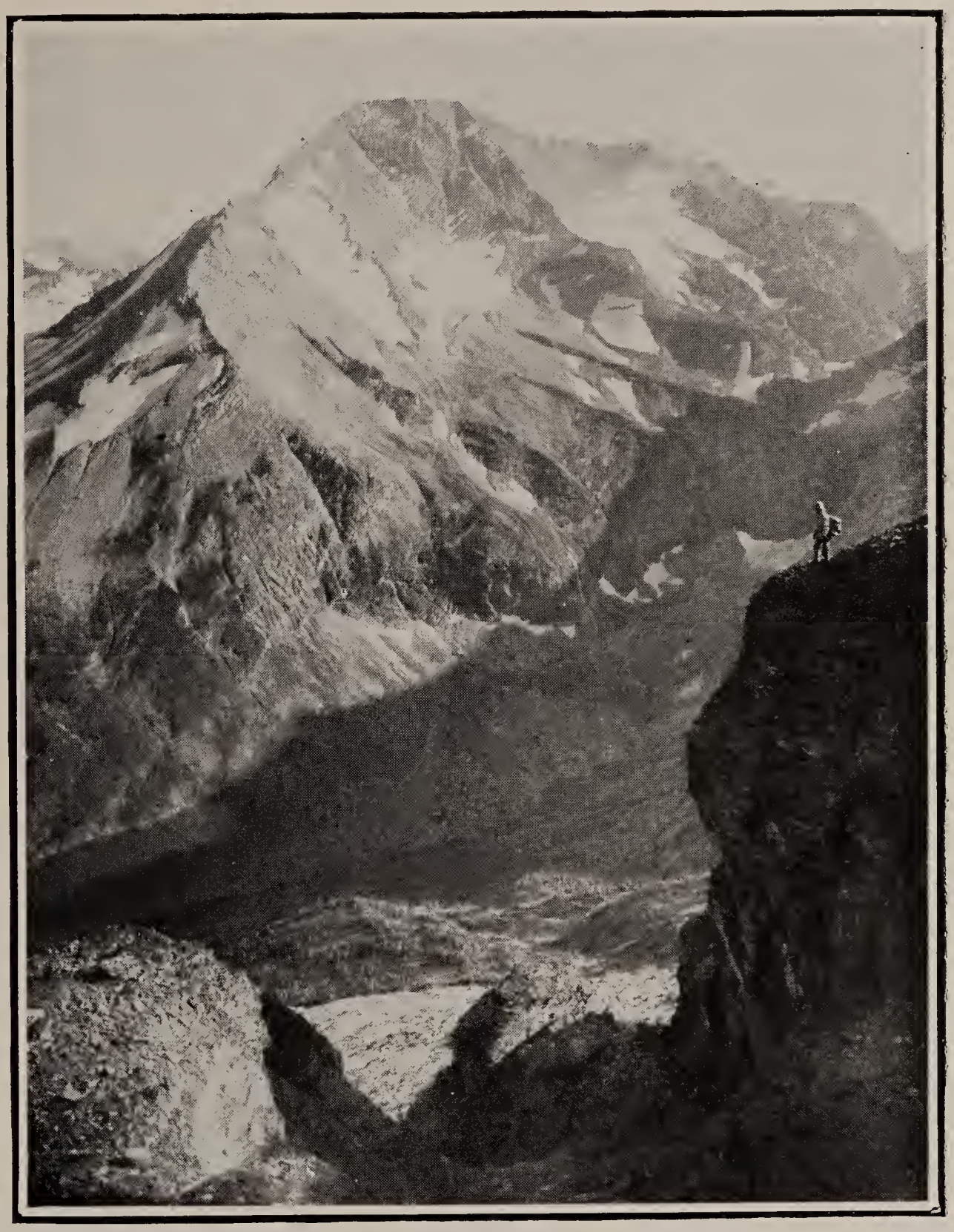
From Chinook to Havre, the road passes through a great natural gas region, centering about Havre, which is lighted and heated by gas from several wells in the vicinity. From Havre the road runs westward through a grain growing region, in which many homesteaders have settled within the last few years. This region was, until a few years ago, a great cattle and sheep range.

Branch Line to Great Falls.

From Havre a branch line of the Great Northern runs through Fort Benton to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is paralleled by a good automobile road which connects with the Park to Park Highway. Fort Benton is a point of much interest historically as the head of navigation on the Missouri. When all Montana was supplied by steamboat lines plying up the river, Fort Benton was the transfer point from the steamers to the big freighting lines, which carried goods to all points in the western part of the state. Great Falls, one of the leading cities of Montana, is a rapidly growing city with a brilliant future. Here is located the great B. & M. smelter, the falls on the Missouri with their great power plants and a large number of manufacturing plants. A line

of the Great Northern runs from Great Falls to Lewistown, county seat of the rich county of Fergus and the center of the famous Judith Basin.

From Havre, the main line passes on west through Shelby, the county seat of Toole county, through Cut Bank, the county seat of the new county of Glacier. From here it skirts the southern boundary of the Blackfeet Indian reservation to Browning, the administrative headquarters of the reservation.



Mt. Jackson, Glacier Park
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Approaching Glacier Park

West of Browning a few miles is Glacier Park station. From here the railroad runs across the southern boundary of Glacier Park to Belton, the station at the western entrance. The automobile road does not run across Glacier Park, which makes it necessary to ship automobiles by train between the stations of Glacier Park and Belton. During the season the Great Northern has placed in effect a rate of $10.00 for handling automobiles between Glacier Park and Belton and vice versa. There are auto roads far into the interior of the park on each side of the divide however, the one on the eastern side of the park running for 55 miles north into the Park.

From Belton the railroad runs on west to Columbia Falls where a branch line connects with Kalispell and Flathead Lake. From Columbia Falls the road proceeds into Lincoln county, to Eureka, through Libby and Troy, into Idaho. At Columbia Falls, the automobile road leaves the railroad, proceeds to Kalispell and on directly west to Libby.

Beautiful Auto Road.

West of Kalispell lies a highway which vies in scenic importance with any road in the northwest. For a considerable part of the distance between Kalispell and Libby the road occupies an abandoned railroad grade, cutting deep into virgin forests and skirting the shores of beautiful mountain lakes.

At Libby the highway reaches the broad Kootenai River, down which it follows to the western border of the state. Just below Libby are the well known Falls of the Kootenai and between Libby and Troy the highway has been cut from the solid rock which forms the canyon of the river. In no section of the state has higher engineering skill and greater care been expended in highway construction.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy (by Rail)— The Denver Trail (by Auto).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Lincoln to Sheridan, Wyo.	699	Fromberg, Mont. to Frannie, Wyo.	35
Sheridan to Hardin, Mont.	85	Frannie to Cody	42
Hardin to Billings	57	Frannie to Cheyenne	478
Billings to Fromberg	37	Cheyenne to Denver	121

Although the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad runs but a short distance in Montana, it taps a rich country and makes an important connection for tourists with Denver to the south or with Lincoln and Omaha, direct to the southeast. The city of Billings, Montana, is its Montana terminus. From here the road turns and passes back into Wyoming thus forming two roads, one to Denver and one to Lincoln and Omaha.

At Billings the Burlington connects with the Northern Pacific main line and with the Great Northern branch line to Great Falls. The railroad is followed into Billings from Sheridan, Wyoming, by the Denver Trail, an important auto road which connects with the Yellowstone Trail at Billings.

The Custer Battlefield.

This route enters Montana from Sheridan and runs across the Crow Indian reservation, through Big Horn county. It passes the Crow Agency and the Custer Battlefield, when General Custer and the Seventh Cavalry were massacred by the hostile Sioux. The Custer National Cemetery is now located on this spot.

The road then enters Hardin, county seat of Big Horn county, and one of the most progressive and enterprising southern Montana towns. It is located on the Big Horn River and is the center of a rich farming country.

The road passes through the Huntley Irrigation project, one of the most successful of the federal irrigation projects and then enters Billings. Billings is the distributing center for a large territory, is the home of the sugar beet industry in Montana and a city that is growing rapidly.

Ram's Horn Lake, Upper Gallatin

Through Rich Oil Lands.

Leaving Billings the road turns on its way back to Wyoming. It follows down the Yellowstone River to Laurel, then south through Carbon county to Fromberg and on into Wyoming on its way to Denver. Just before crossing the Montana line it runs near the Elk Basin oil fields, which extend into Wyoming and are very rich in production.

A branch line runs to Red Lodge, county seat of Carbon county, which is important as a coal mining center and as a starting point for the sight-seeing trip to the Beartooth mountains. Red Lodge has a population of about 6,000 and the coal mines employ over 1,000 men.

Another branch line of this road runs from Frannie. Wyoming to Cody, the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Park.

The Oregon Short Line (by Rail)—The Salt Lake-Los Angeles Route (by Auto).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Los Angeles to Salt Lake City	799	Idaho Falls to Montana Line (Monida)	81
Sale Lake City to Pocatello	134	Monida to Dillon	63
Pocatello to Idaho Falls	50	Dillon to Butte	69

In their conection with Idaho points and with Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, the Oregon Short Line to Butte, and the Butte-Salt Lake-Los Angeles Highway, are of importance to the tourist. Although the distance of these roads in Montana is short, yet they afford excellent facilities for coming into or leaving the state. Connection is made at Butte with the Northern Pacific main line, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul main line, with the Great Northern line from Butte to Havre and by auto with the National Parks Highway.

The route enters Montana from Idaho Falls, Idaho, at Monida, in Beaverhead County. The principal Montana town entered besides Butte, is Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county. This is the location of the State Normal school and is a city of beautiful homes. The surrounding country is devoted to the production of livestock and there are many large cattle and sheep ranches still in existance.

The Salt Lake-Los Angeles Highway from Butte to Monida forms a link in the central Park to Park Highway and connects at Butte with the Yellowstone Trail.

Many Branch Lines.

Besides these roads there are many branch lines of all of the roads reaching into practically every corner of the state so that any point may be reached without much difficulty if desired. There are several small private roads within the state among which may be mentioned, the White Sulphur Springs and Yellowstone Park road, connecting White Sulphur Springs with Ringling; the Gallatin Valley road, from Menard to Bozeman and the Montana Western Railway, connecting Valier with Conrad.

A Paradise for Autoists.

For the auto tourist, Montana is extremely interesting and a pleasant state—for the reason that it represents a variety of scenery that embraces the prairie, the highest mountain peaks, the most rugged gulches, the eternal ice of the glacier, snows whose accumulation dates back to the commencement of time, lakes at an elevation of a 1000 feet and lakes that are often enshrouded in the clouds of the skies, nestling in the tops of the mountains at seven and eight thousand feet elevation; rivulets, brooks and rivers, with picturesque, rapid and awe-inspiring

cataracts, splendid fishing in every stream, big and little game everywhere and good roads over which to travel.

Aside from the great auto highways into the state, the Yellowstone Trail, the Red Trail, and the Glacier Park to St. Paul Highway, which have been traced in connection with the description of the railroads, there are numerous other pleasing auto routes in Montana. Most prominent are the magnificient automobile highways connecting Yellowstone National Park with Glacier National Park. Each of the roads traverses a beautiful section of the state, offering to the tourist a wide range of choice in scenery and distances. These roads are traversed by thousands of cars each year.

Park to Park Highway (Eastern Route).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Mammoth Hot Springs to Gardiner	5	Great Falls to Choteau	60
Gardiner to Livingston	54	Choteau to Shelby	58
Livingston to White Sulphur Springs	85	Shelby to Browning	64
White Sulphur Springs to Neihart	45	Browning to Glacier Park	14
Neihart to Great Falls	64		

The most direct of these Park to Park highways is what is known as the eastern route, which runs in an almost straight line from Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park to Glacier Park. This road was built through the combined efforts of the state, the national forest service and the counties and cities through which it passes. This route offers a wide range of scenery and gives to the tourist a comprehensive idea of the rapid transition of Montana from a stock-growing to an agricultural region.

State Capitol, Helena

Leaving Mammoth Hot Springs, the administration headquarters of Yellowstone National Park, the route runs through Gardiner, the official northern entrance to the park, and down the canyon of the turbulent Yellowstone River. Between Gardiner and Livingston are passed some of the historic spots of the state, including the mouth of Emigrant gulch, which was the scene of one of the large early day placer mining camps.

Chico, a health resort, offers a convenient and restful stopping place.

Shields River Valley.

Livingston, "the Gateway to the Park," is a thriving progressive city, with ample hotel accommodation, modern in every respect. It is an important railway point, division headquarters on the Northern Pacific and large machine shops being located here.

The route runs northward from Livingston, up the famous Shields River Valley, one of the most fertile and best developed farming regions in the northwest. Continuing northward it crosses the divide at an easy grade and enters the watershed of the Smith River. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, which operates exclusively electrically-driven trains in this section, is crossed at Ringling, a junction point, from which the route follows the Smith River northward to White Sulphur Springs.

White Sulphur Springs, the county seat of Meagher county, is one of the older towns of the state. Before the advent of the railroad it was an important stage station, and the center of a great wool-growing area. Wool-growing is still a very important industry in this locality although many flockmasters have been succeeded by farmers.

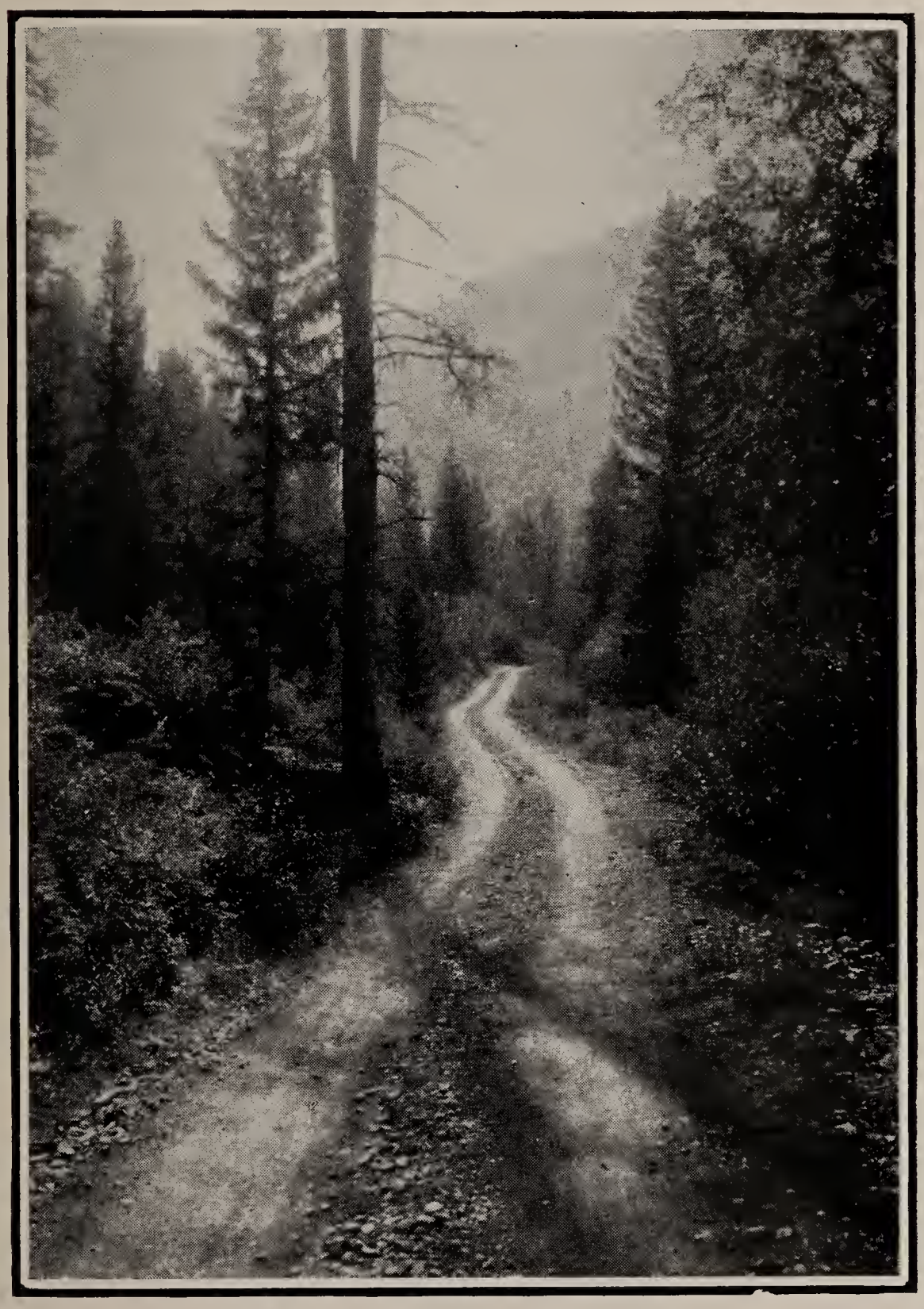
White Sulphur Springs.

The history of White Sulphur Springs, however, dates back far beyond the arrival of the white man. In the days of Indian supremacy the country around the highly mineralized sulphur springs, from which the town took its name, was known as neutral ground to the Indian warriors of rival tribes, who came to these springs to be healed of the wounds of battle. Although some use has been made of the springs, known to contain properties of highly curative value, the importance of the place has been minimized on account of the lack of adequate modern hotel facilities. This condition, however, promises soon to be remedied, as a company has been recently formed with ample resources to carry out its announced intention of erecting a modern, fire-proof resort hotel at White Sulphur Springs and making this point the most important stop-over on the eastern park to park route.

Shortly after leaving White Sulphur Springs the route enters the Jefferson National Forest, through which the forest service has built a permanent mountain highway. Halfway to Great Falls, Neihart, once one of the greatest silver mining camps in America, and today being rapidly developed as a zinc producer, is passed.

Great Falls the "Electric City."

Great Falls is the second largest city in the state and is growing very rapidly. It is the wholesale center for the vast farming regions of Northern Montana, and in addition is a most important manufacturing point. Here are located the largest hydro-electric plants in the northwest, the falls of the Missouri, from which the city takes its name, being harnessed by three gigantic dams, from which electricity is sent to the mines in Butte, the Milwaukee railway, and to a great many small towns near by.



Through the Woods, Gallatin Way

Crossing the Missouri River at Great Falls the road continues north to the Sun River crossing, which was an important stage point in the days when Montana was connected with the outside world by steamboat lines which terminated at Fort Benton, and which is now in the heart of a farming region.

Northward the road runs through Choteau, one of the old "Cow Towns" of the state, now modernized beyond recognition, across the Valier reclamation project, famous for its big yields and northward on to Shelby, an important railway junction point, and also the junction of the St. Paul and Glacier Park Highway with the eastern Park to Park Route. From Shelby the road turns westward through Cut Bank, and across the Blackfeet reservation. Browning, the administrative headquarters and trading point for the reservation, is an interesting place for eastern tourists.

Park to Park Highway (General Route).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Glacier Park to Shelby	78	Dillon to Monida	70
Shelby to Great Falls	110	Monida to Yellowstone	88
Great Falls to Helena	114	Butte to Three Forks	78
Helena to Boulder	38	Three Forks to Bozeman	34
Boulder to Butte	32	Bozeman to Livingston	23
Butte to Dillon	70	Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs	59

The central route of the Park to Park Highway is a combination of both the eastern and western routes, together with a scenic mountain highway, cutting through the western central part of the state and touching at the more important industrial centers and historical spots of Montana.

From Glacier Park to Great Falls the route is the same as that of the eastern Park to Park Highway. From Great Falls the route turns toward the west and follows up the Missouri River and the little Prickly Pear Canyon to Helena. Near Wolf Creek is the Holter hydro-electric plant dam across the Missouri River.

Helena, the State Capital.

Around Helena, the state capital, are many points of interest to the tourist. The capitol, constructed at a cost of $1,100,000 out of native granite and sandstone, attracts many visitors. Four miles out of the city is the Broadwater natatorium and hotel, the former being the largest enclosed natural hot water swimming pool in the world.

To the west and easily accessible is the Marysville mining district, one of the largest gold producing camps ever discovered, while almost within the city limits is the Scratch Gravel mining district. East of Helena good roads run to Hauser Lake and Canyon Ferry, where large lakes of great scenic beauty have been formed by the damming of the Missouri River for power development. At East Helena is located the large silver-lead smelter of the American Smelting & Refining company.

Boulder Hot Springs.

From Helena the route leads southeast up the canyon of the Prickly Pear, passing the old gold diggings near Montana City, and by Alhambra Hot Springs, a popular health and pleasure resort. Another divide is crossed and the tourist drops over the mountains into the Upper Boulder valley. A short distance beyond the town of Boulder, which is the county seat of Jefferson county is Boulder Hot Springs, where a large and commodious hotel has been erected for the entertainment of guests. From Boulder the route continues by an easy grade up the Boulder river to near its source close to the top of the Rocky Mountains.

At Woodville the route crosses the continental divide, and a few yards further on gives the tourist his first view of the world-famous

Butte hill, a little hill nestling in a sheltered semi-amphitheatre formed by the sharp curves in the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Butte Hill, embracing but a few hundred acres, has produced more mineral wealth than any other district in the world, and now yields more than a fifth of the world's annual production of copper. From the Butte Hill, already more than a billion dollars worth of copper and almost a third of a billion dollars worth of silver have been taken and mining men say that the "camp" is just being opened.

Butte, Montana's Metropolis.

Butte, the metropolis of Montana, is built on the side of the rich hill which gives it its name, the newer residence section stretching far out into the flats below the older portions of the city. Despite the fact that Butte is the "greatest mining camp on earth," it is in addition, a thoroughly modern city, with extensive manufacturing and mercantile interests. It is the most important railway center in the state, and as such is a natural distributing point.

Tumbling Torrent in Bitter Root Mountains

From Butte the tourist is given a choice of two routes, one running through Three Forks, Bozeman and Livingston to Gardiner, the northern entrance to the Yellowstone National Park, and the other through Dillon and Monida to Yellowstone, the western entrance to the park. Both routes offer the advantage of good roads and much mountain scenery.

The Gallatin Valley.

The route to Gardiner takes one by the three forks of the Missouri, where a monument has been erected to Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided the exploration expedition of Lewis and Clark across the Rocky Mountains. From Three Forks the route runs through the famous Gallatin Valley, the oldest and best developed agricultural section in Montana. Here are great flouring mills and in almost any direction from the city may be found magnificent mountain scenery and fine fishing.

From Bozeman the route crosses the Gallatin range and drops down into Livingston, the northern gateway to the park. From Livingston, the tourist travels up the Yellowstone River to Gardiner, where an imposing stone arch marks the official entrance into "Wonderland."

The westerly route from Butte follows the Butte-Salt Lake-Los Angeles Highway southward from Butte through Dillon to Monida, and thence runs eastward to Yellowstone, on the western border of the park.

Park to Park Highway (Western Scenic Route).

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Belton to Kalispell	29	Missoula to Hamilton	50
Kalispell to Polson, (East Side of Lake)	62	Hamilton to Wisdom	80
Kalispell to Polson (West Side of Lake)	67	Wisdom to Dillon	65
Polson to St. Ignatius	30	Dillon to Monida	70
St. Ignatius to Missoula	43	Monida to Salt Lake	270
		Monida to Yellowstone	88

The western route of the Park to Park Highway begins at Belton, the western entrance to the Glacier National Park, and the location of some beautiful Swiss chalets which have been built for the accommodation of tourists. Leaving the Alpine mountains which furnish one of the great attractions to the park, the route follows down the Flathead River to Kalispell, a fine little modern city, which offers every convenience to the tourist.

Flathead Lake Country.

One of the points of most interest on this route is beautiful Flathead Lake. Situated in the heart of the mountains it is one of the sources of wonder and delight to the tourist.

Two routes are offered around Flathead Lake. From Kalispell west the road runs through a well developed farming and fruit growing section, passing through a number of small towns which serve as supply points for their respective districts. From Kalispell east around the lake runs the state highway, constructed by prison labor and regarded as one of the best pieces of road work in the northwest.

Mission Range, St. Ignatius in Foreground

At the foot of Flathead Lake lies Polson, sometimes called because of its location, "the Chicago of the Northwest." It is beautifully situated and is a fast growing and prosperous little city. It is headquarters for the lake traffic and distributing center for the great farming region embraced in the former Flathead Indian reservation.

Flathead Reclamation Project.

Southward from Polson the route runs across the former Indian reservation, upon which great progress has been made in recent years. The Flathead Indians have been given allotments and many of them are farming in a modern way or have leased their holdings to white farmers. The Federal Government has under operation giant reclamation works on the Flathead Irrigation project and the beautiful valley is rapidly becoming one of the most productive sections in the state.

A short distance away, the inspiring Mission range lifts its snowclad peaks to the sky. Near the southern border of the reservation is St. Ignatius Mission, the first permanent seat of civilization in the state, still maintained by a religious order for the education of the Indians. The Mission, with its sweet-toned bell and old-world vineyards and its air of quiet harmony, gives a singular feeling of awe and reverence to one accustomed to the activity and bustle of the rapidly growing west.

National Bison Range.

Just south of the Mission is passed the national bison range, a large tract of land which has been set aside as a place of refuge for the only remaining wild herd of bison, the great animals which once thronged the western plains and were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

Southeast, through pine-clad mountains and beside sparkling streams, the route runs to Missoula, "the Garden City of Montana," and the seat of the State University. Missoula is one of the finest residential cities in the entire northwest and is rapidly growing in commercial importance. It is beautifully located and is exceedingly popular with cross-country autoists.

The Famous Bitter Root Valley.

From Missoula to Hamilton is a magnificent drive up the famous Bitterroot Valley, "the home of the McIntosh Red" apple. The Bitterroot is one of the oldest and best developed farming sections of the state and is famous the world over for its horticultural products. At Hamilton is located the once widely known Bitterroot Stock Farm, upon which the late Marcus Daly, the copper king, bred race horses which carried his colors to repeated victories on all the famous tracks of the world.

From Hamilton the route extends southward along the Bitterroot River, and turns eastward to cross the continental divide at Gibson's Pass and by the battlefield of the Big Hole, the scene of the last of the sanguinary conflicts with the red men which marked the conquest of the northwest. Continuing down the north fork of the Big Hole River, the road enters the Big Hole Basin, for many years noted for its great hay production and now the center of the cattle-feeding industry in Montana.

Through Beaverhead County.

From Wisdom, in the heart of the basin, the road extends to Dillon, the county seat of Beaverhead county and the location of the State Normal College. Almost all the way from Hamilton to Dillon this route passes through forest scenery of extraordinary beauty. Care should be exercised, however, in ascertaining if the route is open before the trip is attempted, as deep snow ofttimes remains in the high passes until late in the summer.

From Dillon the route runs to Monida, where connection is made with the auto road to Salt Lake and Los Angeles. From Monida to Yellowstone the traveler is at the western entrance of the Yellowstone Park, "the Wonderland of the World."

Geysers-to-Glaciers Trail.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

	Miles		Miles
Gardiner to Livingston	54	Boulder to Helena	31
Livingston to Bozeman	25	Helena to Wolf Creek	36
Bozeman to Three Forks	36	Wolf Creek to Choteau	72
Three Forks to Boulder	40	Choteau to Glacier Park	89.5

An innovation in tourist travel was inaugurated in 1919, when a line of motor busses, operating on regular schedules, was established between the Yellowstone and Glacier Parks. This route has been called the

"Geysers to Glaciers Trail," and is a distinct route although in a number of places it takes the same road as the central route of the Park to Park Highway. The fact that the big busses of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks are to be used to carry the tourists make it possible for many to visit both parks who could not otherwise do so.

The route for this trail was picked after many trail tours and careful investigation. It is said to be the shortest and best route across Montana between the Parks. The route touches the counties of Park, Gallatin, Broadwater, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Pondera and Glacier. The distance from the Gardiner entrance at Yellowstone to Glacier Park is 383 miles, or two days' automobile ride.

The Famous Priest's Pass Over the Mountains

Wonderful Scenic Run.

The tour between the two parks is over what is undoubtedly the most wonderful scenic highway in America. Starting at Gardiner, the motorist drives through the beautiful canyons of Park county, visits the thriving city of Livingston, and then enters the prosperous farming community of the Gallatin Valley. Bozeman is the luncheon stop of the first day's travel. In the afternoon the tourist will pass through two types of Montana scenery; just out of Bozeman will be seen some of

the best farms in the United States; soon after the scenery becomes more mountainous as Jefferson county is entered and spectacular mountain roads, picturesque turns and beautiful views meets the eye. The road runs by way of Boulder to Helena, capital city of Montana, and the overnight stop on the run. The trip may also be made via Townsend.

Through Wolf Creek Canyon.

The second day's run on the trip takes the tourist over fine roads and through a country richly endowed with nature's beauties. The journey through Wolf Creek canyon and Dearborn canyon, Lewis and Clark county, is one long to be remembered. Passing through Augusta, the trail leads into Teton county and to Choteau, a hustling western city. Luncheon is obtained here on the second day's run.

From Choteau north, motorists enter a stock country where they get a real taste of western romance as they pass through the Blackfoot Indian country, across the rolling plains and around mighty buttes and mountains. To the west, in the distance, the towering snow caps of the Rockies can be seen and they serve as a guide into Glacier Park. At Browning, the visitors have a picture of a modern western trading station, with Indians and cow-boys in their native environment. From here the drive into the Park is an easy matter.

LAWS MOTORISTS SHOULD KNOW.

Under the Montana Motor Vehicle Law, the Secretary of State is made the registrar of motor vericles and he issues all licenses to owners, dealers and chauffeurs. The license fee is $5 for motor vehicles, other than motor trucks, having a rated engine capacity not exceeding 23 horsepower, $10 for those having over 23 and not exceeding 50 horsepower, and $15 for those having in excess of 50 horsepower. The law also provides for the licensing of chauffeurs, the fee being $2.

Non-resident owners of motor cars, temporarily sojourning in Montana, are not required to obtain licenses in this state, nor to register their cars.

Speed Regulations.

Under the state law there is no fixed speed rate per mile, the requirement being that chauffeurs drive in a careful and prudent manner, so as not to endanger the life, limb, property or other rights of any other person. Cities and towns have the right to regulate speed and traffic upon the streets. In a majority of the cities the rate is not to exceed 12 miles an hour. Traffic must everywhere and at all times keep to the right. Moving in the same direction the vehicle passing must turn to the left, and the one being passed to the right. No motor vehicle is allowed to pass a street car which has stopped to receive or discharge passengers at a less distance than eight feet, nor at a speed greater than six miles an hour.

Accessories Required.

The state motor law requires that every motor vehicle operated on the public highways shall be provided with two sets of independently operated brakes in good working order, either one of which must be sufficient to stop the drive wheels of the car and prevent them from turning while the car is in motion. A horn or other device for signaling must also be a part of the equipment. Between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise every motor vehicle of the three or four wheeled type must display two lights in front, one one each side, and one light in the rear. Motor vehicles of the two wheeled type must display one white light in front and one light in the rear, the rear lights in both classes of vehicles must display red rays visible to the rear and throw white light upon the number plate carried on the rear, so that the number may be visible at a distance of 100 feet. The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding.

Non-Glare Dimmers Required.

The law states, "The front lights of all motor vehicles shall be equipped with some style of non-glare dimmers by which the intensity of such lights are diminished; and it shall be unlawful for the driver

of any motor vehicle in the state of Montana to display on the front of such vehicle, lights of such a degree of brightness as tend to confuse drivers of vehicles coming in contact with or moving in an opposite direction from such motor vehicle."

Violations of any of the provisions of the Montana motor vehicle law are punishable by a fine not exceeding $100.00.

Many Fine Hotels.

For the accommodation of the tourists that come to Montana, there are excellent hotels with first class accommodations in the cities and towns along the way. One can be assurred of the best of service in this particular.

For the tourists in either Yellowstone or Glacier Parks, the finest accommodations in the land have been provided. The hotels of both parks are not to be excelled anywhere.

Spend Your Vacation in Montana.

"Montana make a pecular appeal to all classes of people at the time when the lengthening and drowsy days of summer send forth their irresistable call for outdoors. Its mountains beckon the world-weary to come forth and renew life at Nature's own springs; its placid lakes and deep forests offer inviting retreat to those who would get away from the worries and cares of routine existence and seek primitive comfort and health-giving relaxation amid unusual scenes. With its magnificent scenery, its great altitudes and cool summer evenings, and its wealth of game and fish and wild fowl, Montana is indeed the ideal Vacation-land."

Picturesque Flatheads in Native Costume

PARADISE OF THE SPORTSMAN

RICH in the majesty of its towering mountains, the sublimity of its primeval forests, the romantic glamour of its unrivalled prairies and the grandeur and beauty of its lakes and streams, Montana is likewise rich in the marvelous wealth of wild animals and bird life found within its borders. The two go together, for wherever we find the natural beauties in their most entrancing forms, there Nature has placed her choicest wild life, seemingly for its enjoyment and protection. To many the addition of the wild life to these mountains, forests, prairies, lakes and streams, adds fullness and completion to Nature's marvelous picture.

To the sportsman, this spirit of the open, typified by the word, Montana, serves as a stimulant and tonic. It calls to life the latent spirits, renews again the desire for adventure and challenges again one's courage. He knows that Montana is without a peer in its abundance of wild life and that for real adventure there is no place in the world to compare with it. He finds alluring charm in the numberless streams that course down the mountain defiles, filled with brook trout of the gamest variety. He finds a test for skill and mettle in the mountain fastnesses and forest solitudes where both big and small game have their habitat. He finds a princely pastime on the vast prairies and foothills, filled with game birds of all varieties. He finds unparalleled sport on the numerous lakes and streams which swarm with ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

A Natural Habitat for Game.

Nature has richly endowed Montana as a great rendezvous for wild life. With 150,000 square miles of prairies, mountains and wooded areas, watered by thousands of lakes and streams; with two great national parks, Yellowstone and Glacier; and with eleven large game preserves in the state, it is certain that no other state offers such a home to the wild life as does Montana. Then, too, there are hundreds or remote spots in the mountain fastnesses that are seldom reached by man, making their protection still more secure.

A Native of Yellowstone Park

As a home for big game, the mountains of Montana have no equal. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats, bear, mountain lion, bob-cat, and numerous small fur-bearing animals are found in them. Wolves and coyotes are numerous in the foothills and on the prairies, while the game birds and waterfowl are plentiful in all parts of the state. It is not surprising, therefore, that sportsmen from all parts of the United States and Europe have come to Montana during the open season to enjoy the sport.

Game Preserves.

For the protection of the wild life and to keep up its supply, the state has established eleven game preserves, situated in different parts of the state, in as favorable natural conditions as possible. It is unlawful for any person to hunt or pursue any game animals or birds within the limits of these preserves.

The eleven preserves are as follows:

The Gallatin preserve in Park, Gallatin and Madison counties, adjoining Yellowstone Park; the Snow Creek preserve in Dawson county; the Pryor preserve in Carbon county; the Sun River preserve in the northern part of Lewis and Clark county; Flathead Lake bird preserve in Flathead Lake; University of Montana biological preserve on the east shore of Flathead Lake; Twin Buttes preserves in Lewis and Clark county; South Moccasin Mountain preserve in Fergus county; Snowy

Deer in a Lincoln County Forest

Mountain preserve in Fergus county; Highwood National forest preserve in Cascade county; Powder River Game preserve in Custer county.

Retreat for Big Game.

During the summer months these game preserves and the national parks are the retreat for big game. They feed on the high altitudes, returning to the lower altitudes for the winter feeding when the snow gets too deep on the mountains.

In and near Yellowstone Park the elk have increased rapidly the past few years. The three principal herds—the Gallatin, the Gardiner and the Madison—have an aggregate of more than 20,000 animals. Elk have also been "planted" in six or eight counties where they are protected under the law for an indefinite period. It is said that twenty-five years ago the elk on the northern boundary of Yellowstone Park did not number one-half as many as they do today, showing that they are on the increase under the present game laws of the state.

There is not a city or town in the mountainous region which does not yearly contain the carcasses of deer killed within a radius of a few miles of the business sections. Many deer are annually bagged within twenty miles of Helena, and the same may be said of Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Dillon, Livingston, Bozeman, Deer Lodge and Kalispell. Mountain sheep and Rocky Mountain goats are in considerable numbers within a few miles of Anaconda and Deer Lodge. But

Casting for Trout in a Mountain Stream

few states posses the proud and majestic Rocky Mountain sheep. Montana is pre-eminently the abode of the largest number of these magnificent animals in the United States. For the present these beautiful animals are protected by the game laws and are expected to rapidly increase.

Buffalo Nearly Exterminated.

Despite years of relentless hunting by Indians and white men the game held its own with the exception of buffalo, antelope and moose. In the early 80's the bison were almost exterminated and the pitiful remnants were taken over by the government and private individuals and have been slowly but steadily coming back. They are kept in Yellowstone National Park, in the National Bison reserve on the former Flathead reservation and in a number of private parks. They have increased rapidly in the last few years under the protection of the government and the state. Animals have been transferred from Yellowstone Park to other places in the United States.

On account of the ruthless slaughter of moose and antelope it has been found necessary to perpetually protect these beautiful animals the same as the bison. It is unlawful at present to kill at any time, moose, bison, buffalo, caribou, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep and Rocky Mountain goats.

Antelope at Home in Yellowstone Park

Hunting in Season.

Hunting of all other big game is allowed in season, subject to the provisions of the game laws. The open season is in the fall and many tourists are accustomed to return from the coast points enroute east about the time the hunting season opens, so they may take the opportunity to enjoy this pastime.

There is no closed season on bear, wolves, coyotes and mountain lions, which are listed as predatory animals. Bear are much sought during the months of April, May and June when their fur is prime. Bear are native to all the mountainous regions of the state, but probably the greatest number are found in the counties adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and in the northwestern portion of Montana, being particularly numerous on the South Fork of the Flathead and Swan Rivers, in Powell, Flathead, Missoula and Lincoln counties. There are many silver tips in this part of the state.

Mountain lion, the natural destructive enemy of deer and young stock, are much sought by professional hunters employed by the government. These hunters also roam the forests during the winter, trapping and killing wolves and coyotes which prey upon stock. Bounties are paid for the destruction of these predatory animals. Coyotes, coyote pups and wolf pups, each carry a boundy of $2.50, mountain lions, $10 and full grown wolves, $15.

Kings of the Forest

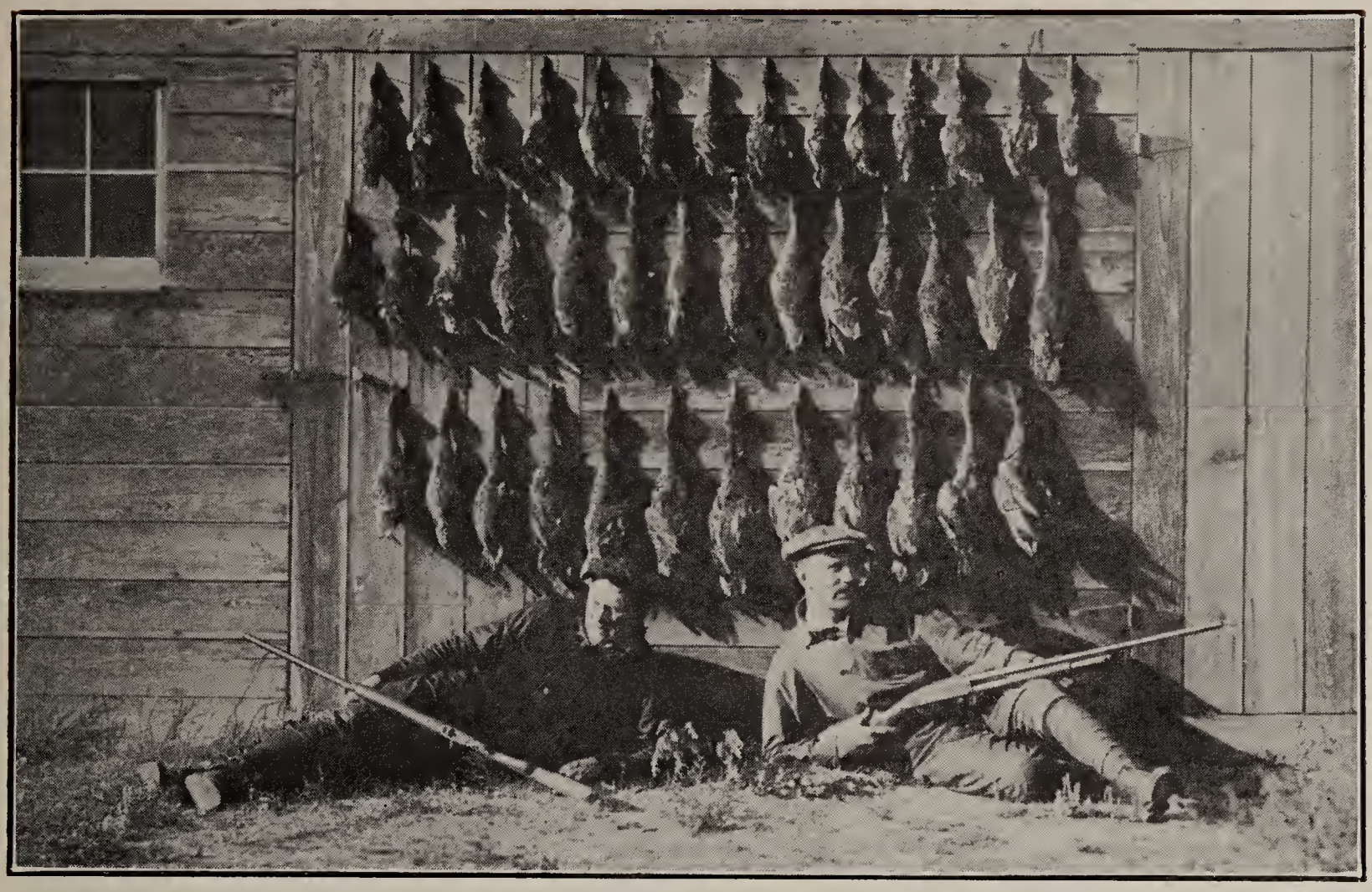
Waterfowl Are Plentiful.

A sport much enjoyed by Montana sportsmen and many from outside the state each year, is the hunting of waterfowl. No better opportunity exists in the United States for this sport than in Montana. The birds are very plentiful in the numerous lakes and sloughs. Some of the northern lakes are nesting places for the geese and ducks and as the state is on the route of the flight of the birds from the north to their southern feeding grounds, large numbers of ducks and Canadian geese stop here to feed in the grain fields. They usually remain for about three weeks in the fall. The Snow goose and the common swan are also found in Montana, the former being quite abundant during the migratory season.

The following named ducks are abundant in places during the duck shooting season, viz., the Mallard, Gadwall, Widgeon, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Spoon-bill, Canvas-back, Redhead, Golden-eye, Ruffle-head, American Scoter and the Pin-tail.

Game Birds on the Prairies.

On the prairies and in the forests of Montana there are game birds of many varieties. Most of these can be shot in season, although some are protected throughout the year. There is a short open season on the different species of grouse, prairie chicken, fool-hen, pheasant, partridge and sage-hen. Quail, Chinese and Hungarian pheasants, turtle doves, meadow larks or any other small birds of the singing variety cannot be lawfully killed.



In Montana During Open Season

The sharp-tailed grouse, or prairie chicken, is one of the hardiest of the game birds. It is plentiful in many parts of Montana, particularly along the base of the Rocky Mountains.

The natives of the grouse family in the state are, the Blue, Ruffled, Franklin, Ptarmigan and Sage grouse. All of these frequent the timber and underbrush, and with the exception of the Ptarmigan, are abundant in many parts of the state.

Fishing De Luxe.

While Montana has long been known as the hunter's paradise, the fishing streams are also among the best on the American continent. In the thousands of streams the angler finds rare sport in his contest with the Rocky Mountain trout and plenty of opportunity to display his skill. Many automobile tourists avail themselves of the opportunity to angle in their leisure moments while camping along the highways.

There are a number of varieties of fish in Montana. Besides the several kinds of trout there are the common Whitefish, the Rocky Mountain whitefish, Richardson whitefish, ling, bass, char and wall-eyed pike. The common whitefish is the same as the "Lake Superior" and is a native in Montana in St. Mary's Lake in Teton county, but has been successfully planted in other parts of the state. The other varieties are found in different parts of Montana.

The trout include the native black spotted, or cut-throat, the steelhead, the Eastern Brook trout, the Rainbow, Dolly Varden, Mackinaw and Grayling.

Casting for Trout in a Mountain Stream

Rare Sport With Trout.

The Eastern Brook trout was brought into Montana from the east about twenty-five years ago. It has adapted itself to Montana streams and lakes and is now one of the most popular fish here. This fish increases rapidly and matures early. The cut-throat is found in practically all Montana streams and lakes.

The Rainbow trout is a native of the Pacific Coast streams and was brought to Montana about twenty years ago. It has thoroughly adapted itself to Montana. It grows rapidly and attains weights of over twenty pounds. Six to twelve pound fish are quite common. It does better in warmer water than the other members of the trout family.

The Dolly Varden trout is plentiful in the Montana streams on the Pacific slope and is also quite plentiful in St. Mary's Lakes in Teton county, these waters being the only places east of the mountains where this fish is found. It has been known to attain a weight of twenty-two pounds.

Grayling a Game Fighter.

The largest member of the trout family is the lake trout, or Mackinaw trout. It is found only in St. Mary's Lakes in Teton county and in Elk Lake in Madison county. Specimens of this fish have been taken from these lakes weighing forty-eight pounds.

Fishing and Boating on Salmon Lake

The Grayling, a beautiful game fish, very popular with anglers, is a native of the eastern side of the continental divide. Montana is one of the few favored sections in the United States where this fish is found. There are thousands of them in Montana streams. These fish are rare fighters and are much sought by sportsmen.

Through exchanges with Washington hatcheries, a considerable number of Sock-eye salmon have been obtained and planted in land-locked lakes of Montana. An experiment with Sock-eye a few years ago resulted successfully and it is believed that the fish can be adapted to Montana waters.

Game and Fish Commission.

Montana has a fish and game law which conserves the wild life. A state game and fish commission has charge of its enforcement and is doing a good deal to protect and propagate both fish and game. The commission, the warden and his deputies as well as the fish hatcheries are sustained solely from the receipts of sales of game licenses, confiscated game and weapons and from fines.

The commission maintains a fish car which is sent to all parts of the state during the year to distribute the millions of fry produced by the state fish hatcheries. The commission has likewise "planted" much game on the different game preserves and in counties which afford good feeding grounds.

Where the Sportsman Finds Real Sport

There are three state fish hatcheries, one at Anaconda, on Georgetown Lake, one at the Hebgen reservoir on the Madison River and the other at Somers, on Flathead Lake. A hatchery will soon be opened in Park county, at Livingston. The Federal Government maintains a hatchery at Bozeman, in Gallatin county. From these different hatcheries there are twenty millions of fry of Eastern Brook, Black Spotted and Rainbow trout and Grayling sent out annually to restock the streams and lakes. The supply is considerably augmented by private hatcheries.

The game and fish districts of Montana are not subject to private leasing by native or foreign residents as is the case in some of the eastern and Pacific Coast states. All of the vast territory is open to the public for its enjoyment, subject only to the provisions of the game laws.

Open Season for Game.

Elk limit, one each season, and only in certain counties and within certain dates designated in the game law. A special permit may be secured to kill one additional elk in Park and Gallatin counties upon payment of an additional license fee of $25.

Deer limit, one each season, October 1st to December 1st. Deer may be killed in all counties except in Yellowstone, Rosebud, Custer, Powder River, Richland, Garfield, McCone, Dawson, Sheridan, Roosevelt and Valley.

Grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant, partridge, sage hen—limit total five birds per day. September 16th to October 1st. There is no open season for these birds in Sheridan, Roosevelt and Valley counties.

Wild ducks, limit per day, twenty birds; September 16th to December 1st. The same season applies to wild geese and brant, but the limit is eight birds per day.

Fish may be caught at all times with hook, line and pole. The limit of catch is 25 pounds a day and no one may have in possession at any

Three Hours' Catch, Glacier Park
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time, in excess of 25 pounds, nor more than ten fish of less than six inches in length.

It is unlawful to kill at any time, moose, bison, buffalo, caribou, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, swan, quail, Chinese or Hungarian pheasants, turtle doves, meadow larks or any small birds of the singing variety.

PRICES OF LICENSES

Resident licenses, hunting and fishing, $1.50.

Non-resident licenses, hunting and fishing, $50.

Non-resident licenses, fishing and small and feathered game hunting, $15.

Non-resident fishing licenses, $3.

Non-resident licenses must be procured from the state game warden, or his deputies, with the exception of fishing licenses, which may be obtained from a justice of the peace.

Real Sport in the Trout Streams of Montana

MONTANA HAS:

Good Railroad Facilities
Wonderful Auto Roads for Tourists
Two Great National Parks
Magnificent Mountain Scenery
Beautiful Forests, Lakes and Prairies
Excellent Fishing and Hunting
Many Excellent Health Resorts

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PARK
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BIG HORN
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL
PARK
GALLATIN
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
GRAVELLY RANGE
MADISON RANGE
GALLATIN RANGE
BRIDGER RANGE
TOBACCO ROOT MTS.
CRAZY MTS.
ELKHORN MTS.
BOULDER MTS.
HELENA
BUTTE
BOZEMAN
LIVINGSTON
BILLINGS
WHITEHALL
VIRGINIA CITY
NEVADA CITY
ENNIS
TWIN BRIDGES
DILLON
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
CHURCHILL
LEWIS AND CLARK
MEAGHER
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
GOLDEN VALLEY
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
CARBON
BIG HORN

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SO. DAKOTA

LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
GLACIER
GLACIER NAT'L PARK
TOOLE
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
SHERIDAN
RICHLAND
McCONE
GARFIELD
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
FALLON
CARTER
CUSTER
POWDER RIVER
BIG HORN
ROSEBUD
YELLOWSTONE
STILLWATER
SWEET GRASS
CARBON
MUSSELSHELL
WHEATLAND
MEAGHER
BROADWATER
GALLATIN
PARK
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
SILVERBOW
JEFFERSON
BUTTE
DEERLODGE
GRANITE
RAVALLI
MISSOULA
LEWIS AND CLARK
CASCADE
FERGUS
JUDITH BASIN
SANDERS
MINERAL
LAKE

Eureka
Libby
Whitefish
Kalispell
Columbia Falls
Belton
Browning
Cut Bank
Shelby
Chester
Havre
Chinook
Harlem
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Culbertson
Poplar
Scobey
Whitetail
Plentywood
Medicine Lake
Froid
Bainville
Montclair
Sidney
Circle
Jordan
Glendive
Terry
Ollie
Baker
Miles City
Forsyth
Hardin
Billings
Mossmain
Big Timber
Columbus
Laurel
Roundup
Harlowton
White Sulphur Springs
Livingston
Bozeman
Belgrade
Manhattan
Three Forks
Willsall
Clyde Park
Menard
Townsend
Boulder
Elkhorn
Boulder Spgs
Basin
Butte
Silverbow
Deerlodge
Anaconda
Georgetown
Philipsburg
Hamilton
Victor
Stevensville
Darby
Drummond
Missoula
Marysville
Clancy
Deerlodge
Garrison
Elliston
Alhambra
Wolf Cr.
Neihart
Lewistown
Grassrange
Hobson
Moore
Stanford
Denton
Deerfield
Roy
Winifred
Geraldine
Great Falls
Belt
Stockett
Cascade
Fort Shaw
Augusta
Gilman
Choteau
Fort Benton
Conrad
Dupuyer
Valier
Pendroy
Bynum
Dutton
Power
Ronan
Polson
Big Fork
Somers
Marion
Thompson Falls
Plains
St Regis
Superior
Dixon
Wisdom
Twin Bridges
Sheridan
Virginia City
Alder
Dillon
Armstead
Lima
Harrison
Pony
Norris
Ekalaka
Broadus
Little Missouri River
Powder River
Tongue River
Yellowstone River
Big Horn River
Gallatin River
Madison River
Smith River
Judith River
Musselshell River
Milk River
Marias River
Teton River
Sun River
Dearborn River
Flathead River
Kootenai River
Clark Fork
Blackfoot River
Bitterroot River
Jefferson River
Missouri River
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Lake
Gardiner
Red Lodge
Bear Cr.
Bridger
Fromberg
Ulida
Absarokee
Columbus
Big Timber
Clyde Park
Livingston
Bozeman
Harrison
Pony
Norris
Twin Bridges
Sheridan
Virginia City
Alder
Dillon
Armstead
Lima
Wisdom
Wiseman
Darby
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